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HISTORY, JURISDICTION, AND SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

OF THE

UNITED STATES SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

DURING THE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

1983-1984

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SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ninety Eighth Congress

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HISTORY AND JURISDICTION

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House and Senate Committees on Indian Affairs which had been in existence since the early 1800's were abolished. Legislating appropriate and oversight jurisdiction of Indian matters were, at that time, vested in subcommittees in the House and Senate. Although several important pieces of legislation affecting Indians were enacted during the next 30 years, this subcommittee arrangement failed to provide a truly adequate forum of legislating appropriate solutions to problems affecting Indian people. Indian legislation could no longer be reported to the floor of the Senate directly from a full Indian Affairs Committee, and legislative jurisdiction over Indian affairs was fragmented in a number of committees. In the Congress, there were more than 10 committees in all responsible for Indian affairs, a situation which resulted in disjointed and haphazard treatment of Indian affairs.

In 1973, Senator James Abourezk introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 133 to establish a Commission to review all aspects of policy, law and administration relating to affairs of the United States with American Indian tribes and people. This Resolution was passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives and on January 2, 1975, the Resolution was signed into law by the President, thus establishing the American Indian Policy Review Commission (P.L. 93-580). As the work of this Commission progressed, the need for a committee with full legislative and oversight authority to receive the report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission became apparent. Early in the 95th Congress, the Senate established a temporary select committee pursuant to Senate Resolution 4 of February 4, 1977, with full jurisdiction over all proposed legislation and other matters relating to Indian affairs. With the commencement of the 96th Congress, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs was to expire and jurisdiction over Indian matters was to be transferred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

As the Select Committee on Indian Affairs grappled with the report of the American Indian Policy Review Commission and the many other Indian issues that were presented to it during the 95th Congress, it became increasingly evident that if the Congress was to continue to meet its constitutional, legal, and historical responsibilities in the area of Indian affairs, an ongoing legislative committee with adequate expertise and resources should be established in the Senate.

Senate Resolution 405, to make the Select Committee on Indian Affairs a permanent committee in the Senate, was introduced by Senator Abourezk on February 22, 1978. The measure was amended by the Rules Committee to extend the life of the committee for 2 years until January 2, 1981 and was agreed to by the Senate on

October 14, 1978. In the 96th Congress, a new resolution (S. Res. 448) to make the Select Committee a permanent committee was introduced by Senator Melcher with 28 co-sponsors. The resolution was reported by the Rules Committee with an amendment to extend the Select Committee to January 2, 1984, and to expand the membership to seven members commencing in the 97th Congress. S. Res. 448 was adopted by the Senate on December 11, 1980.

On April 28, 1983, Senator Andrews, Chairman of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, with 28 co-sponsors, introduced a new Resolution, S. Res. 127, to make the Committee a permanent committee. On November 1, 1983, the Committee on Rules and Administration voted unanimously to report the Resolution without amendment, and the Resolution was so reported on November 2, 1983 (S. Rept. 98-294 to accompany S. Res. 127). On November 18th, the last day of the first session of the 98th Congress, the Senate agreed to an extension of the Select Committee to July 1, 1984, in order to allow time for later debate. By the time the Resolution was brought to the floor for consideration there were 60 co-sponsors. On June 6, 1984, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs was made a permanent committee of the Senate.

JURISDICTION AND RULES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

EXCERPTS FROM SENATE RESOLUTION 4, THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM REORGANIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1977, AS AMENDED

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS, to which select committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to Indian affairs:

SEC. 105(a)(1). There is established a temporary Select Committee on Indian Affairs (hereafter in this section referred to as the "select committee") which shall consist of seven members, four to be appointed by the President of the Senate, upon recommendation of the majority leader, from among members of the majority party and three to be appointed by the President of the Senate, upon recommendation of the minority leader, from among the members of the minority party. The select committee shall select a chairman from among its members.

(2) A majority of the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business, except that the select committee may fix a lesser number as a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony. The select committee shall adopt rules of procedure not inconsistent with this section and the rules of the Senate governing standing committees of the Senate.

(3) Vacancies in the membership of the select committee shall not affect the authority of the remaining members to execute the functions of the select committee.

(4) For purposes of para. 6 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, service of a Senator as a member or chairman of the select committee shall not be taken into account.

(b)(1) All proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to Indian affairs shall be referred to the Select Committee.

(2) It shall be the duty of the select committee to conduct a study of any and all matters pertaining to problems and opportunities of Indians, including but not limited to, Indian land management and trust responsibilities, Indian education, health, special services, and loan programs, and Indian claims against the United States.

(3) The select committee shall from time to time report to the Senate, by bill or otherwise within its jurisdiction.

(c)(1) For the purposes of this resolution, the select committee is authorized, in its discretion, (A) to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, (B) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate, (C) to employ personnel, (D) to hold hearings, (E) to sit and act at any time

or place during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, (F) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of witnesses and the production of correspondence, books, papers, and documents, (G) to take depositions and other testimony, (H) to procure the service of individual consultants or organizations thereof, in accordance with the provisions of sec. 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and (I) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(2) The chairman of the select committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

(3) Subpoenas authorized by the select committee may be issued over the signature of the chairman, or any member of the select committee designated by the chairman, and may be served by any person designated by the chairman or any member signing the subpoena.

(d) The select committee shall cease to exist on January 2, 1984, and, effective on January 3, 1984, jurisdiction over the matters specified in subsection (b)(1) and the duty specified in subsection (b)(2) are transferred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

[NOTE: The Senate, by unanimous consent, Nov. 18, 1983, provided for the continuation of the select committee with all of its jurisdictional responsibilities until July 1, 1984. S. Res. 127, agreed to June 6, 1984, established the Select Committee on Indian Affairs as a permanent committee of the Senate.]

RULES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

COMMITTEE RULES

Rule 1, the Standing Rules of the Senate, Senate Resolution 4, and the provisions of the legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by the legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, to the extent the provisions of such Acts are applicable to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs and supplemented by these rules, are adopted as the rules of the Committee.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 2. The Committee shall meet on the first Wednesday of each month while the Congress is in session for the purpose of conducting business, unless, for the convenience of Members, the Chairman shall set some other day for a meeting. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary.

OPEN HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

Rule 3. Hearings and business meetings of the Committee shall be open to the public except when the Committee by majority vote orders a closed hearing or meeting.

HEARING PROCEDURE

Rule 4. (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the Committee at least one week in advance of such hearing unless the Chairman of the Committee determines that the hearing is noncontroversial or that special circumstances require expedited procedures and a majority of the Committee involved concurs. In no case shall a hearing be conducted with less than 24 hours notice.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the Committee shall file with the Committee, at least 24 hours in advance of the hearing, a written statement of his or her testimony in as many copies as the Chairman of the Committee prescribes.

(c) Each Member shall be limited to 5 minutes in the questioning of any witness until such time as all members who so desire have had an opportunity to question the witness unless the Committee shall decide otherwise.

(d) The Chairman and ranking Minority Member or the ranking Majority and Minority Members present at the hearing may each appoint one Committee staff member to question each witness. Such staff member may question the witness only after all Members present have completed their questioning of the witness or at such other time as the Chairman and the ranking Majority and Minority Members present may agree.

BUSINESS MEETING AGENDA

Rule 5. (a) A legislative measure or subject shall be included in the agenda of the next following business meeting of the Committee if a written request for such inclusion has been filed with the Chairman of the Committee at least one week prior to such meeting. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the Chairman of the Committee to include legislative measures or subjects on the Committee agenda in the absence of such request.

(b) The agenda for any business meeting of the Committee shall be provided to each Member and made available to the public at least three days prior to such meeting, and no new items may be added after the agenda is published except by the approval of a majority of the Members of the Committee. The Clerk shall promptly notify absent Members of any action taken by the Committee on matters not included in the published agenda.

QUORUMS

Rule 6. (a) Except as provided in subsecs. (b) and (c), four Members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of the Committee.

(b) A measure may be ordered reported from the Committee by a motion made in proper order by a Member followed by the polling of the Members in the absence of a quorum at a regular or special meeting.

(c) One Member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing or taking testimony on any measure before the Committee.

VOTING

Rule 7. (a) A roll call of the Members shall be taken upon the request of any Member.

(b) Proxy voting shall be permitted on all matters, except that proxies may not be counted for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum. Unless further limited, a proxy shall be exercised only the date for which it is given and upon the items published in the agenda for that date.

SWORN TESTIMONY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rule 8. Witnesses in Committee hearings may be required to give testimony under oath whenever the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee deems such to be necessary. At any hearing to confirm a Presidential nomination, the testimony of the nominee, and at the request of any Member, any other witness shall be under oath. Every nominee shall submit a financial statement, on forms to be perfected by the Committee, which shall be sworn to by the nominee as to its completeness and accuracy. All such statements shall be made public by the Committee unless the Committee, in executive session, determines that special circumstances require a full or partial exception to this rule. Members of the Committee are urged to make public a complete disclosure of their financial interests on forms to be perfected by the Committee in the manner required in the case of Presidential nominees.

CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY

Rule 9. No confidential testimony taken by or confidential material presented to the Committee or any report of the proceedings of a closed Committee hearing or business meeting shall be made public in whole or in part by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee at a business meeting called for the purpose of making such a determination.

DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS

Rule 10. Any person whose name is mentioned or who is specifically identified in, or who believes that testimony or other evidence presented at, an open Committee hearing tends to defame him or otherwise adversely affect his reputation may file with the Committee for its consideration and action a sworn statement of facts relevant to such testimony or evidence.

BROADCASTING OF HEARINGS OR MEETINGS

Rule 11. Any meeting or hearing by the Committee which is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by television broadcast, radio broadcast, or still photography. Photographers and reporters using mechanical recording, filming, or broadcasting devices shall position their equipment so as not to interfere with the seating, vision, and hearing of Members and staff on the dais or with the orderly process of the meeting or hearing.

AMENDING THE RULES

Rule 12. These rules may be amended only by a vote of a majority of all the Members of the Committee in a business meeting of the Committee: PROVIDED, that no vote may be taken on any proposed amendment unless such amendment is reproduced in full in the Committee agenda for such meeting at least three days in advance of such meeting. Such proposed amendment shall be mailed to each Member of the Committee at least seven (7) calendar days in advance of the meeting.

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES IN THE 98TH CONGRESS

The Select Committee functions as a standing committee and possesses the jurisdiction and authority necessary to report measures directly to the full Senate. All proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, executive nominations, and other matters relating to Indian affairs are referred to the Select Committee.

In the 98th Congress, a total of 54 Senate bills and 14 bills enacted by the House of Representatives were referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs for consideration; 18 Senate bills and 7 House bills were referred in the second session of the Congress. A total of 27 bills considered by the Committee were enacted into law. In addition, three bills considered by the Committee were incorporated into multi-title legislation reported by other Senate Committees and enacted into law.

Early in the 98th Congress, the Committee had the pleasure of moving S. 726, a bill to reauthorize Tribally Controlled Community Colleges, into law (P.L. 98–192). This legislation had been vetoed at the close of the 97th Congress. In the 98th Congress, six bills acted upon by this Committee were vetoed. One, S. 366, to settle claims of the Mashantucket Pequot in the State of Connecticut, was reintroduced in a slightly modified form as S. 1499 and enacted into law (P.L. 98–134) on October 18, 1983. A second, S. 973, to make technical amendments to certain prior legislation, was vetoed on the basis of a non-germane amendment. It was reintroduced as S. 1530 and enacted into law (P.L. 98–250) on April 3, 1984. The most important legislative item that was subject to veto was S. 2166, to reauthorize the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, vetoed at the close of the 98th Congress.

During the 98th Congress, the Committee held field hearings on Indian health in North Dakota, Alaska, Washington, and Montana. Three hearings on this issue were held in Washington, D.C. The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs gave similarly intense scrutiny to this issue and the bill was the subject of lively debate at conference. The veto of this legislation occurred after the close of the 98th Congress. Reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act is clearly considered unfinished business and will be at the top of the Committee's calendar in the 99th Congress.

In addition to providing for the reauthorization of the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges and making great strides toward reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, the Select Committee played an important role in the second session of the 98th in securing reauthorization of the Administration for Native Americans programs at the Department of Health and Human Services and continuation of Indian Education programs at the Department of Education. Legislation was enacted to reauthor-

ize and increase funding of loan programs for Indian economic development under the Indian Finance Act; provision was made to enhance returns on short term investment of funds held by the United States in trust for Indian tribes and their members; the claim of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe in Connecticut was resolved, the claim of the Shoalwater Bay Tribe in Washington was settled, and legislation to resolve 5,000 individual claims for improper disbursements from Indian trust estates for old age assistance was enacted, thus providing inroads on the Indian statute of limitations claims.

Legislation was enacted to restore mineral interests of the Three Affiliated Tribes under the Garrison Reservoir in North Dakota; a substantial tract of land was vested in the Cochiti Pueblo in New Mexico, ending a 200 year dispute over title to the land; provision was made for acquisition of lands in Arizona that are sacred to the Zuni Pueblo; and, parcels of land were set aside for the Paiute Indians of Utah and the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe in Nevada.

Four tribes were restored to Federally recognized status in Oregon; a final resolution of claims to water by the Ak-Chin Tribe in Arizona was accomplished; lands were restored to the Kaw Tribe in Oklahoma; an inheritance and land consolidation code for the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of North and South Dakota was enacted; important, perfecting amendments to the Indian Land Consolidation Act were achieved; legislation to clarify Federal, state and tribal jurisdiction on the Southern Ute Reservation in Colorado was enacted; and the Committee acted on seven bills to provide for the use and distribution of judgment funds awarded Indian claimants by the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. Claims Court.

In addition, the Committee held hearings on S. 2879, a bill to establish authority of Indian tribes to regulate strip mining and surface reclamation on Indian reservations. Oversight hearings were held on Fiscal Year 1985 budget submissions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, and Department of Education; Indian health issues; operation of the Federal Acknowledgment Program for extension of recognition to Indian tribes; Native Hawaiian education; implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; issues involving Federal exchange of coal lands with private land owners and the impact of such exchanges upon Indian coal interests; and, oversight on the implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

Of major importance to the Committee's work was the approval by the Senate in the second session of the 98th Congress of S. Res. 127. S. Res. 127, which at the time of passage, had some 60 co-sponsors, made the heretofore temporary Select Committee on Indian Affairs a permanent Committee.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE 98TH CONGRESS

During the 98th Congress a total of 68 measures (54 Senate bills, 14 House-passed bills, and 12 Senate resolutions) were referred for consideration to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Committee reported 55 measures to the Senate. Twenty-seven legislative measures were approved by the President and became law, and three other bills considered by the Committee were incorporated into multi-title legislation and enacted into law, six bills were vetoed. Action on a number of bills referred to the committee was made unnecessary by action on similar or companion legislation.

The Committee held 53 public hearings, 15 of which were of an oversight nature.

SENATE MEASURES ENACTED INTO LAW

S. 143 (Public Law 98-70), Mr. Cranston:

To authorize the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Luiseno Mission Indians to lease for ninety-nine years certain lands held in trust for the Band.

S. 304 (Public Law 98-25), Mr. Hatfield:

To hold a parcel of land in trust for the Burns Paiute Tribe.

S. 419 (Public Law 98-64), Mr. Hatfield:

To provide that per capita payments to Indians may be made by tribal governments, and for other purposes.

S. 726 (Public Law 98-192), Mr. Andrews, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Burdick, and Mr. Pressler:

To amend and extend the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978, and for other purposes.

S. 727 (Public Law 98-74), Mr. Andrews and Mr. Burdick:

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain judgment funds of the Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservations in North Dakota, and for other purposes.

S. 884 (Public Law 98-123), Mr. Durenberger and Mr. Boschwitz:

To provide for the use and distribution of funds awarded the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians in docket numbered 15-72 of the United States Court of Claims.

S. 1148 (Public Law 98-124), Mr. Melcher:

To provide for the use and distribution of funds awarded the Assiniboine Tribe of Ft. Belknap Indian Community, Montana, and the Assiniboine Tribe of Ft. Peck Indian Community, Montana, in

docket numbered 10-81L by the United States Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

S. 1151 (Public Law 98-500), Mr. Andrews:

To compensate heirs of deceased Indians for improper payments from trust estates to States or political subdivisions thereof as reimbursements for old age assistance received by decedents during their lifetime.

S. 1168 (Public Law 98-173), Mr. Boren:

To declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Kaw Tribe of Oklahoma.

S. 1224 (Public Law 98-390), Mr. Nickles, Mr. Boren, and Mr. Denton:

To provide for the distribution of certain judgment funds awarded to the Creek Nation.

S. 1499 (Public Law 98-134), Mr. Weicker and Mr. Dodd:

To settle certain claims of the Mashantucket Pequot Indians. (See S. 366 for prior legislative history and veto message).

S. 1530 (Public Law 98-250), Mr. Andrews:

To make technical amendments to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act and other Acts. (See S. 973 for prior legislative history and veto message).

S. 1735 (Public Law 98-432), Mr. Gorton and Mr. Jackson:

A bill entitled the "Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe-Dexter by the Sea Claim Settlement Act".

S. 2000 (Public Law 98-451), Mr. Andrews:

To allow variable interest rates for Indian funds held in trust by the United States.

S. 2001 (Public Law 98-408), Mr. Goldwater:

To convey certain lands to the Zuni Indian Reservation.

S. 2403 (Public Law 98-344), Mr. Domenici:

To declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Pueblo de Cochiti.

S. 2614 (Public Law 98-449), Mr. Andrews:

To amend the Indian Financing Act of 1974.

S. 2663 (Public Law 98-513), Mr. Abdnor:

Pertaining to the inheritance of trust or restricted land on the Lake Traverse Indian Reservation, North Dakota and South Dakota, and for other purposes.

House Measures Enacted Into Law

H.R. 1746 (Public Law 98-48), Mr. Udall:

To authorize appropriations for the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.

H.R. 2898 (Public Law 98-219), Mr. Marriott:

To declare certain lands to be held in trust for the benefit of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah, to establish a fund for the economic

development of the Tribe into which shall be deposited certain amounts received by the United States as revenue from public lands, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3376 (Public Law 98-282), Mr. Swift:

To declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Makah Indian Tribe, Washington.

H.R. 3555 (Public Law 98-280), Mr. Lundine:

To declare certain lands held by the Seneca Nation of Indians to be part of the Allegany Reservation in the State of New York.

H.R. 3885 (Public Law 98-165), Mr. AuCoin:

To provide for restoration of Federal recognition to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4176 (Public Law 98-290), Mr. Kogovsek:

To confirm the boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in the State of Colorado and to define jurisdiction within such reservation.

H.R. 5540 (Public Law 98-481), Mr. Weaver:

To provide for restoration of Federal recognition to the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, to institute for such Tribe those Federal services provided to Indians who are recognized by the Federal government and who received such services because of Federal trust responsibility, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6206 (Public Law 98-530), Mr. Udall:

A bill amending the Act of July 28, 1978 (P.L. 95-328), relating to the water rights of the Ak-Chin Indian Community, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6221 (Public Law 98-602), Mr. Synar and Mr. Winn:

To provide for the use and distribution of certain funds awarded to the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma.

H.J. Res. 158 (Public Law 98-608), Mr. Udall:

To make technical corrections in the Act of January 25, 1983 (P.L. 97-459) popularly known as the Indian Land Consolidation Act.

Measures Vetoed

S. 366, Mr. Dodd and Mr. Weicker:

To settle certain claims of the Mashantucket Pequot Indians. (See S. 1499; P.L. 98-134).

S. 973, Mr. Andrews:

To make technical amendments to the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act and other Acts. (See S. 1530; P.L. 98-250).

S. 1967, Mr. Melcher:

To compensate the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribes of the Ft. Belknap Indian Community irrigation construction expenditures. (Pocket veto).

S. 2166, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Burdick, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Pressler, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Boschwitz:

To authorize appropriations to carry out the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for other purposes. (Pocket veto).

H.R. 5760, Mr. Udall:

To declare that the United States holds in trust for the Cocopah Indian Tribe of Arizona certain lands in Yuma County, Arizona. (Pocket veto). (See S. 1196 attached to H.R. 5760 as a second Title).

Measures Reported by Committee But Not Enacted Into Law or Indefinitely Postponed

S. 856, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Nickles, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Stennis, and Mr. Murkowski:

To provide for an Indian housing program for construction and financing of housing for Indians, and for other purposes.

S. 1196, Mr. DeConcini:

To confer jurisdiction on the United States Claims Court with respect to certain claims of the Navajo Indian Tribe (Indefinitely postponed, See H.R. 5760; pocket vetoed).

S. 1249, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melcher, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Nickles, and Mr. Bingaman:

To add a representative of Indian tribal governments to the membership to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

S. 1979, Mr. Hart:

To confirm the boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in the State of Colorado and to define jurisdiction within such reservation. (Indefinitely postponed. See H.R. 4176; P.L. 98–290).

S. 1999, Mr. Andrews:

To provide for the statutory designation of the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs, eliminate the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, make conforming amendments, repeal unnecessary provisions of law referring to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 2061, Mr. Moynihan and Mr. D'Amato:

To declare certain lands held by the Seneca Nation of Indians to be part of the Allegany Reservation in the State of New York. (Indefinitely postponed. See H.R. 3555; P.L. 98–280).

S. 2177, Mr. Boschwitz and Mr. Durenberger:

To provide for the use and distribution of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Bands of Chippewa Indians judgment funds in Docket

18–S and Lake Superior Band of Chippewa Indians judgment funds in Docket 18–U, before the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 2184, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Abdnor, Mr. Hart, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Matsunaga, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Bingaman, and Mr. Goldwater:

To amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to impose certain limitations with respect to the administration of such Act and to authorize appropriations under such Act for fiscal years 1985, 1986, and 1987, and for other purposes. (See H.R. 2565; P.L. 98–558).

S. 2468, Mr. Gorton:

To declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Makah Indian Tribe, Washington. (Indefinitely postponed. See H.R. 3376; P.L. 98–282).

S. 2480, Mr. Andrews:

To declare that the mineral rights in certain lands acquired by the United States in connection with the Garrison Dam and Reservoir Project are held in trust for the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Ft. Berthold Reservation, and for other purposes. (Indefinitely postponed. See H.R. 6221; P.L. 98–602).

S. 2619, Mr. Andrews:

To extend programs under the Indian Education Act through Fiscal Year 1985. (See S. 2496; P.L. 98–511).

S. 2823, Mr. Riegle and Mr. Levin:

To provide for the use and distribution of funds appropriated in satisfaction of judgments awarded to the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe of Michigan in Dockets Numbered 59 and 13E before the Indian Claims Commission and Docket No. 13F before the United States Claims Court, and for other purposes.

S. 2824, Mr. Nickles:

To provide for the use and distribution of certain funds awarded the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma. (See H.R. 6221; P.L. 98–602).

MEASURES ACTIVELY CONSIDERED

S. 885, Mr. Durenberger and Mr. Boschwitz:

To settle unresolved claims relating to certain allotted Indian lands on the White Earth Indian Reservation, to remove clouds from the titles to certain lands, and for other purposes.

S. 1694, Mr. Laxalt and Mr. Hecht:

To declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Las Vegas Paiute Tribe. (See H.R. 3765; P.L. 98–203).

S. 1871, Mr. Melcher:

To allow all restricted Indian lands to be leased for 99 years with approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

S. 2862, Mr. DeConcini:

To declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Cocopah Indian Tribe. (See H.R. 5760; pocket veto).

S. 2879, Mr. Melcher, Mr. DeConcini, and Mr. Goldwater:

To provide for cooperation between the Secretary of the Interior and Indian tribes with respect to the regulation of coal mining operations on Indian reservation lands and the acquisition and reclamation of abandoned mines on such lands, and for other purposes.

S. 2976, Mr. Goldwater:

A bill amending the Act of July 28, 1978 (P.L. 95–328) relating to the water rights of the Ak-Chin Indian Community, and for other purposes. (See H.R. 6206; P.L. 98–530).

S. 3092, Mr. Melcher:

To establish a special magistrate with jurisdiction of Federal offenses within Indian country and to authorize tribal and local police officers to enforce Federal laws within their respective jurisdictions, and for other purposes.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES HEARINGS

Feb. 23 and 25, 1983—Hearing on fiscal year 1984 budget submissions of Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Office of Indian Education, and Indian Housing Program. (S. Hrg. 98-244).

Apr. 12, 1983—Oversight on disbursal of BIA funds of Blackfeet Reservation Irrigable Land. (S. Hrg. 98-160).

June 2, 1983—Oversight on Indian health issues (Grand Forks, N.D.) (S. Hrg. 98-297).

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